

Citation for published version:

Legg, T, Peeters, S, Chamberlain, P & Gilmore, A 2019, 'The Philip Morris-funded Foundation for a Smoke-Free World: tax return sheds light on funding activities', *The Lancet*, vol. 393, no. 10190, pp. 2487-2488.
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(19\)31347-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(19)31347-9)

DOI:

[10.1016/S0140-6736\(19\)31347-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(19)31347-9)

Publication date:

2019

Document Version

Version created as part of publication process; publisher's layout; not normally made publicly available

[Link to publication](#)

University of Bath

Alternative formats

If you require this document in an alternative format, please contact:
openaccess@bath.ac.uk

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

The Philip Morris-funded Foundation for a Smoke-Free World: tax return sheds light on funding activities

In September, 2017, Philip Morris International, one of the world's largest tobacco companies, set up the Foundation for a Smoke-Free World, with almost US\$1 billion of funding over 12 years.¹ The Foundation claims to be an independent scientific body aiming to "accelerate an end to smoking".² Yet controversy has surrounded the Foundation since its inception; its claims of legitimacy and independence have been strongly disputed^{3,4} and WHO⁵ and hundreds of public health organisations globally⁶ have taken a strong stance in rejecting collaboration with the Foundation.

Until now, information concerning the research the Foundation is funding, and who has accepted its money, has been scant. This changed when the Foundation filed its 2018 tax return.⁷ Our analysis of this filing adds to mounting evidence that the Foundation should be seen neither as an independent organisation nor as a primarily scientific one, and suggests that it might be having difficulty convincing researchers and potential funders of its legitimacy and independence as a scientific body. This analysis provides the following key findings.

The Foundation is still funded solely by Philip Morris International. Although its initial funding came from the tobacco company, the Foundation stated it is "seeking and expects to receive funding from other sources".¹ The tax return reveals that it has been unable to secure funding from any other donors.

Of the \$80 million annual donation from Philip Morris International, the Foundation spent \$6.46 million on research grants in 2018, \$7.59 million

on communications (the majority of which was spent on public relations organisations), and \$7.03 million on staffing. \$47.45 million remain unspent. With only a further \$19.2 million of grant funding identified as approved for future payment, the Foundation appears to be struggling to fund research using the money it has received from the tobacco industry.

This greater expenditure on public relations than on research does not match the picture the Foundation paints of itself as a scientific body but instead supports the growing consensus⁶ that the Foundation provides a key public relations function for Philip Morris International.

The Foundation claims to be independent but is contracting organisations with long-standing tobacco industry links. In 2018, it spent \$5.22 million with Ogilvy Public Relations Worldwide and another \$665 000 with Mercury Public Affairs. Ogilvy has worked with tobacco giants for decades, both to promote tobacco and hide its harms,⁸ and Mercury has recent industry ties through its 2018 lobbying work for Altria (the American parent company of Philip Morris USA).⁹

The Foundation previously announced its plans to fund Centres of Excellence as hubs for research on tobacco control and harm reduction.¹⁰ The tax return⁷ identifies several upcoming centres (in addition to the existing,¹¹ recently criticised,¹² centre in New Zealand), one of which is the Center of Excellence for the Acceleration of Harm Reduction (CoEHAR) at the University of Catania, Italy. CoEHAR's Founder and Director, Riccardo Polosa, previously accepted a grant from Philip Morris International of nearly €1 million to investigate its heated tobacco products.¹³ The Glasgow-based Centre for Substance Use Research, led by Neil McKeganey,¹⁴ has in recent years received funding from Philip Morris International and other tobacco industry actors.¹⁵

Given the tobacco industry's long history of using public relations firms and external scientists in its manipulation of research,^{16,17} the connections between the Foundation and these bodies raise serious concerns about the legitimacy of scientific messages and research originating from the Foundation.

Overall, our findings suggest that as it reaches its second anniversary, the Foundation might be failing. It is seemingly struggling both to recruit independent researchers and to spend its resources on much other than public relations. In line with public rejections from Bloomberg Philanthropies and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation,¹⁸ no further funders have materialised. Furthermore, several key staff members left the Foundation in its first 21 months of operation.¹⁸ Now, more than ever, we must reinforce the hitherto successful calls from WHO⁵ and the public health community⁶ to reject collaboration with the Foundation.

Robust science is indeed needed to reduce harms caused by tobacco, but this science must be independent from the tobacco industry. The only appropriate way to utilise the funds the industry clearly has at its disposal for research is through legally mandated tobacco industry financial contributions, as suggested by Cohen and colleagues.¹⁹ If Philip Morris International is really committed to reducing harm from tobacco through robust research, it surely cannot challenge such an approach.

TL receives financial support from the South West Doctoral Training Partnership. All authors receive financial support from Bloomberg Philanthropies Stopping Tobacco Organizations and Products (STOP) project funding. We declare no competing interests.

*Tess Legg, Silvy Peeters,
Phil Chamberlain, Anna B Gilmore
t.legg@bath.ac.uk

Tobacco Control Research Group, Department for Health, University of Bath, Bath BA2 7AY, UK

1 Foundation for a Smoke-Free World. Funding. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190530131004/https://www.smokefreeworld.org/our-vision/funding> (accessed May 30, 2019).



Published Online
June 6, 2019
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(19\)31347-9](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(19)31347-9)

Submissions should be made via our electronic submission system at <http://ees.elsevier.com/thelancet/>

- 2 Foundation for a Smoke-Free World. Global foundation launches to accelerate an end to smoking. <http://web.archive.org/web/20190416105839/https://www.smokefreeworld.org/newsroom/global-foundation-launches-accelerate-end-smoking> (accessed May 30, 2019).
- 3 Daube M, Moodie R, McKee M. Towards a smoke-free world? Philip Morris International's new Foundation is not credible. *Lancet* 2017; **390**: 1722–24.
- 4 van Der Eijk Y, Bero LA, Malone RE. Philip Morris International-funded 'Foundation for a Smoke-Free World': analysing its claims of independence. *Tob Control* 2018; published online Sept 21. DOI:10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2018-054278.
- 5 WHO. WHO statement on Philip Morris funded Foundation for a Smoke-Free World. Sept 28, 2017. <https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/28-09-2017-who-statement-on-philip-morris-funded-foundation-for-a-smoke-free-world> (accessed May 30, 2019).
- 6 Global Center for Good Governance in Tobacco Control. An open letter to the Director General and Executive Board of the World Health Organization. Jan 28, 2019. <https://ggtc.world/2019/01/28/an-open-letter-to-the-director-general-and-executive-board-of-the-world-health-organization/> (accessed May 30, 2019).
- 7 Foundation for a Smoke-Free World. Form 990-PF return of private foundation. May 13, 2018. https://web.archive.org/web/20190530134308/https://www.smokefreeworld.org/sites/default/files/uploads/documents/fsfw_2018_form_990-pf_public_inspection.pdf (accessed May 30, 2019).
- 8 TobaccoTactics. Ogilvy Group. https://www.tobaccotactics.org/index.php?title=Ogilvy_Group (accessed May 30, 2019).
- 9 TobaccoTactics. Mercury. <https://www.tobaccotactics.org/index.php?title=Mercury> (accessed May 30, 2019).
- 10 Foundation for a Smoke-Free World. Centers of Excellence. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190530135806/https://www.smokefreeworld.org/centers-grants/centers-excellence> (accessed May 30, 2019).
- 11 COREISS. The Centre of Research Excellence: Indigenous Sovereignty & Smoking. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190530140737/https://coreiss.com/home> (accessed May 30, 2019).
- 12 Waa A, Robson B, Gifford H, et al. Foundation for a Smoke-Free World and healthy Indigenous futures: an oxymoron? *Tob Control* 2019; published online May 10. DOI:10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2018-054792.
- 13 TobaccoTactics. Riccardo Polosa. https://www.tobaccotactics.org/index.php/Riccardo_Polosa (accessed May 30, 2019).
- 14 CSUR. Our team. 2019. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190530142540/https://www.csures.com/our-team> (accessed May 30, 2019).
- 15 CSUR. Our funding. 2019. <https://web.archive.org/web/20190530142812/https://www.csures.com/funding> (accessed May 30, 2019).
- 16 Bero LA. Tobacco industry manipulation of research. Chapter 7. Late lessons from early warnings: science, precaution, innovation. EEA report number 1/2013. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2013.
- 17 Brandt AM. Inventing conflicts of interest: a history of tobacco industry tactics. *Am J Public Health* 2012; **102**: 63–71.
- 18 TobaccoTactics. Foundation for a Smoke-Free World. https://tobaccotactics.org/index.php?title=Foundation_for_a_Smoke-Free_World (accessed May 30, 2019).
- 19 Cohen JE, Zeller M, Eissenberg T, et al. Criteria for evaluating tobacco control research funding programs and their application to models that include financial support from the tobacco industry. *Tob Control* 2009; **18**: 228–34.